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DEMING, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915

THE NOTE TO GERMANY

President Wilson's latest note to Germany on submarine warfare has
received a most hostile reception in Berlin, if the bitter comments the Ger-
man newspapers are to be taken as expressing the view of the Imperial gov-
ernment and its people. It would seem that the views of the United States
and of Germany are irreconcilable. The last word from America to Germany
states that the United States will regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any
further acts by German submarine commanders in contravention of Amer-
ican rights. The earnestness of the note is expressed in the words: "from
whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost." In ef-
fect the note is an ultimatum.

President Wilson bases his demands on the broad grounds of humanity
and international law: the German editors contend that this position is
anemic; that new conditions in war methods and "the supreme law of
victory" make a departure from accepted practice just and necessary to
German welfare. At this time it is impossible to see how these two views
can be brought into consonance.

Demands for disavowal of the act of the commander who torpedoed the
Lusitania and reparation for American lives lost are reiterated in the
strongest terms and with the comment that the act was illegal and without
in needless destruction of lives of non-combatants. The president assumes
that the act was acknowledged illegal by the German government when
it admitted that the destruction was retaliatory and therefore in contraven-
tion of accepted usage. What Great Britain did to call forth this retaliation
is not the concern of neutrals, says the president in refusing to discuss
British acts with other than the British government. However, the United
States is ready to act as a "common friend" to Germany and Great Britain
in reestablishing the "freedom of the seas."

Because the German note does not meet the real differences between the
two countries and because it fails to indicate a method by which the rights
of neutrals may be conserved, it is declared "very unsatisfactory." In ad-
dition the German proposal concedes nothing and its acceptance would
mean the partial suspension of those principles of law and humanity that
would have the effect of setting them aside, says the president. President
Wilson points out that belligerents should forgo retaliation if unable
to conserve the rights of neutrals. Persistence in a contrary line of action
would "constitute an unpardonable offense against the rights of neutrals,"
he adds.

The note points out that German submarine commanders in the past
two months have themselves demonstrated that the novel method of war-
fare can be made effective without the illegal destruction of human life.
The United States, says the president, is ready to make any reasonable al-
lowance for the novel and unexpected aspects of submarine warfare, but
cannot consent "to abate any essential of fundamental right of its people
because of a mere alteration of circumstances."

The press and people of the United States have expressed approval of
the president's stand, and have demonstrated a sincere desire that the long
continued friendly relations with Germany will be sustained. Germany
knows exactly how to retain this friendship without disadvantage to her-
self in the world war. The Imperial government will comply with the
law of nations if the friendship of the American people is considered of
importance to her.

LEARNING A LESSON

The indisposition of Americans to support an adequate standing army,
and their indifference to the creation of a trained militia which would, in a
measure, make a regular establishment unnecessary, will some day cause
the nation great humiliation and loss unless the matter is given attention.
The recent expressions of officials responsible, directly or indirectly, for
the national defense, indicate a great awakening on the part of the American
people to the dangers that threaten the country through the armaments main-
tained by unscrupulous foreign nations, the lords of which are not account-
able to the citizens.

Germany is an example of a military state, yet socialism, the supposed
cure for war, thrives there as in no other place. Obviously the creation
of an anti-military party in a country does not prevent the encouragement
of armament and of war. In the United States it is not considered honor-
able to bear arms except in cases of emergency, yet this country has used
the threat of violence whenever it has been sufficiently aroused though
lacking the organized force to back up its demands.

The women of America are war-like, but unless their homes are threat-
ened they believe in the other woman's kin-men doing the fighting. With
the great influence which women exert on policies in this country, it has
been very difficult to introduce a military system that would largely ob-
viate the necessity of maintaining large numbers of professional soldiers.
Switzerland has shown that the male population can be made into efficient
fighters and without taking them away from their homes and productive
labor for any length of time. Fifteen million men could be well trained
in America by beginning with military instruction in the schools, and through
the creation of a reserve from the regular establishment.

"When the state wants your boy, it will take him," a soldier told a
mother who declared that her son should never enter the army. The youths
of today do not take kindly to discipline and are not encouraged to submit
to it even when their ill-ordered private lives show its necessity. When the
state demands the service of these pampered youths they are placed in more
than ordinary peril through ignorance of the military science, lack of bodily
vigor to stand the hardships of exhausting campaigns, and through insuf-
ficient knowledge of the sanitary systems of camp and field. But this is the
real care of the parent, and they only are accountable for the survival of
their offspring. The social pact places the lives of the individuals at the
service of the state in return for protection afforded. The nation which
loses its ungrateful parasites is fortunate; but he who fails to equip himself
to serve his country has committed a crime by endangering the common civ-
ilization for which so many patriots have given their most precious blood.

The greatest brains of America are now working on the problems of
national defense and the country is sure to be placed in a secure position
in a very short time.

THE AMERICAN WAY

The editor watched a body of militiamen simulating an attack on an
entrenched position near Las Cruces last week. In extended order, the il-
l-trained mob would have caused a European war lord to laugh. Americans,
however, have ever fought thus: the Indians taught the lesson. The thin
straggling lines dip into every hollow, hide behind every bush, creep swift-
ly over every hillock, and fire steadily from every bit of shelter. There
are no flags; no flash of gray uniforms and bright accouterments; the of-
ficers bear no marks that could distinguish them fifty feet away and they
are not too proud to drag their stomachs in the dirt. Get there is the ob-
ject.

The new system of tactics which has caused battle lines to be drawn
across Europe in deadlock from one natural barrier to another would not
be possible in the United States. Even an army of a million could not ex-
tend its wings indefinitely. Mobility would have to be maintained, and the
carefully fortified positions would soon be outflanked or taken in the rear.
The elements of swift movement and surprise are still to be reckoned with
in military operations on this continent.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

London—Although the Germans are using
very strong reinforcements of men and guns,
they have not yet succeeded in breaking the
Russian resistance either around Warsaw
or in Korno and Soudland provinces,
in each of which sections heavy firing has
been in progress for nearly a fortnight.
Except for the capture of the village of
Glowarowo, on the Narew front, and a num-
ber of prisoners and machine guns at that
point and between Mitau and the Niemen, the
German official report issued Wednesday does
not claim any advance.

In fact, General von Baulow, in the north,
and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who cross-
ed the Narew at some points, are being held
up by Russian counterattacks, which, although
probably costly to the Russians, show that
there is still plenty of fight left in them.

New York—Comparative quiet in marked
contrast to the three previous days of the week,
prevailed in the Constable Hook section of
Hayonne, N. J., around the plants of the
Standard Oil company, which have been closed
because of a strike of 1,000 men in the Stand-
ard Oil works and the resultant disorder
whereby three men were killed and scores in-
jured.

Washington—American Red Cross doctors
and nurses will be withdrawn from the Eu-
ropean battlefields October 21 because of lack
of funds to maintain them longer at the sta-
tions.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium,
where the greater need exists, will be con-
tinued, but the other 14 detachments will re-
turn to the United States. The Serbian san-
itary commission and other work supported by
special contributions will go on as long as
those contributions are available, but the gen-
eral fund contained in the United States,
amounting to \$1,500,000, will be exhausted
on October 1.

Washington—In announcing the receipt
from Great Britain of a reply to the Amer-
ican note of March 20, which protested against
the British order in council and French de-
cree of similar contents, Secretary Lansing
stated that the dispatch of another note to the
allies on the subject which has been under con-
sideration for several weeks, would now be
delayed until the last communication from
London was thoroughly studied.

San Antonio—Definite orders have been re-
ceived from Washington by Major General
Frederick Funston commanding the border
troops, to repel any firing into American ter-
ritory in fighting threatened between Carranza
and Villa forces at Nogales and Naco.

Washington—With the Washington gov-
ernment completely cut off from communica-
tion with Mexico City for five days since the
reoccupation by Zapata forces, and with local
agents of the Mexican factions in complete ig-
norance of military operations believed to be in
progress near the capital, the Mexican situa-
tion Wednesday again began to assume the air
of tension.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of Pachuca,
50 miles northwest, is Pablo Gonzalez, who is
believed to be battling with the Villa "flying
column," whose sweep down from the north
last week caused him to hurriedly abandon
Mexico City.

Washington—Encouraging reports have
reached officials of the Washington admin-
istration recently, it was learned Wednesday, as
to the peace prospects in Mexico, although in-
dication has come that General Carranza
would yield to another request from the United
States to join in peace negotiations with Gen-
eral Villa and other Mexican leaders. In-
timations have been conveyed to administration
officials, however, that there are conditions ac-
ceptable to Carranza, under which peace delib-
erations of all factions, it is believed, can be
arranged.

Embassies of General Carranza are ex-
pected to reach Washington within a few days.
It is expected they may have some plan to sug-
gest to the administration. The Washington
government also expects valuable information
regarding actual conditions in Mexico from
Colonel General Arnold Shanklin, who will ar-
rive from Mexico City and Vera Cruz, within
a few days.

The next step to be taken by the United
States, it is believed, will be announced soon
after President Wilson's return from Cornish,
N. H. The president informed newspaper men
at the summer capital that the Mexican prob-
lem was receiving his earnest consideration.

Chicago—More than a thousand persons
most of them women and children, were drown-
ed Saturday within a few feet of land by the
capsizing of the steel steamer Eastland, as it
was about to leave its wharf in the Chicago
river with 2,500 relatives and friends of em-
ployees of the Western Electric company for an
excursion across Lake Michigan. The ship
rolled on its side in twenty five feet of water,
within five minutes after it began to list.

Chicago—Overloading, underballasting and
grounding on the river bottom were cited in
testimony at the coroner's inquest by two ex-
perts as reasons why the steamer Eastland top-
pled over Saturday at its wharf and drowned
hundreds of excursionists.

Adam F. Wecker, harbor master, and Joseph
R. Lynn, assistant harbor master, both of
whom were present when the steamer cap-
sized with 2,500 persons aboard, in ascribing
the accident to these causes, told the coroner's
jury, which began its inquiry, that the boat
was "cranky" and should never have been
permitted by the government inspectors to car-
ry more than half the 2,500 persons it was
entitled to transport under its license.

New York—Justice John Ford of the su-
preme court Wednesday night denied a new
trial to Charles Becker, the former police lieut-
enant under sentence to death for instigating
the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.
This decision means that Becker must be exe-
cuted today.

Port Au Prince—A reign of terror in the
Haitian capital is feared as the result of the
overthrow of the government by a rebel army.
It is only one of several contending factions
which may battle for control of the capital.

Port Au Prince was attacked by rebels un-
der Dr. Rasvalco Babo. President Guillaume
and his troops fought until the palace was set
in flames. The president then fled and sought
refuge in the French legation. The leader of
his army, Gue. Oscar, was taken prisoner by
the rebels but effected his escape and sought
refuge in the Dominican legation.

The attack began at daylight and lasted on
till 10:30 o'clock. The casualties were heavy.
Among the dead was the chief of police. Many
troops were taken prisoners.

Washington—President Wilson has called
for reports on the subject of national defense.
These will be made to him personally by the
heads of the war and navy departments. The
fact that this action had been taken became
known here the first of the week after the re-
lease for publication of the note to Germany
relating to submarine warfare.

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